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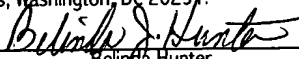
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**METHOD OF OPERATING A WIND POWER
INSTALLATION AND A WIND POWER
INSTALLATION**

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Method of operating a wind power installation and a wind power installation

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The present invention concerns a method of operating a wind power installation comprising an electric generator drivable by a rotor for outputting electrical power to an electrical consumer, in particular an electrical network.

15 The invention further concerns a wind power installation comprising a rotor and an electric generator coupled to the rotor for outputting electric power to an electrical consumer, in particular an electrical network.

In the known wind power installations for generating electrical energy from wind the generator is operated in parallel relationship with the
20 electrical consumer, frequently an electrical network. During operation of the wind power installation the electric power produced by the generator varies in dependence on the prevailing wind speed and thus the wind power. The consequence of this is that the electrical generator voltage is also variable in dependence on the wind power. That gives rise to the
25 following problems:

In the event of the electrical power generated being fed into an electrical network, for example a public power supply network, there is an increase in the network voltage at a connecting point or network junction point at which the electrical generator power is fed into the network.
30 Particularly in the event of severe changes in the generator voltage, there are severe unwanted changes in the network voltage.

Under particular circumstances it can happen that the network voltage in the supply network rises to an undesirably high value. That is the

consumer by the generator can be regulated in dependence on the voltage sensed by the voltage sensor.

As described, in the case of energy generation, there can be a fluctuation in the energy which can be generated, which in the case of wind power installations is governed by natural conditions in dependence on wind strength. Those fluctuations however are not the basic starting point of the invention. On the contrary, the invention is concerned with the problem that fluctuations in power consumption also occur on the consumer side, which has an effect in the form of a fluctuating network voltage. It is known that such network voltages are critical because electrical equipment - in particular computers - are frequently only inadequately safeguarded against critical voltage fluctuations. The invention therefore provides that not just the fluctuation in energy generation on the generator side but also the fluctuation on the consumer side is taken into consideration in regard to the feed of energy into the system so that the electrical voltage produced is regulated at the feed-in point to the desired reference value.

The invention avoids unwanted fluctuations in the voltage applied at the consumer, in particular the electrical voltage in a network, insofar as the electrical power delivered by the generator is regulated in dependence on the voltage of the consumer or the network. That also avoids unwanted voltage fluctuations which can arise out of changes in wind power.

A further advantage of the invention is that, even with very substantial changes in wind power, the wind power installation does not need to be shut down in order to avoid fluctuations in the network system. In accordance with the invention, even with considerable changes in wind power, the wind power installation continues to be operated without changes in network voltage occurring. For that purpose the regulating device according to the invention is equipped with voltage sensors for sensing the voltage at the consumer or the network.

In addition, with a constant wind power, it is possible by means of the invention to compensate for network fluctuations as regularly occur in electrical networks for energy power supply as some consumers connected to the network from time to time draw large amounts of power from the

example can be a public network. Connected to the network are a plurality of electrical consumers 8.

The electric generator (not shown in Figure 1) of the wind power installation 2 is coupled to an electrical control and regulating arrangement 10 which firstly rectifies the alternating current generated in the generator and then converts it into an ac voltage which corresponds to the network frequency. Instead of a network 6, it would also be possible to supply electrical energy to an individual consumer from the wind power installation 2. The control and regulating arrangement 10 has a regulating device according to the invention.

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~~Figure 2 shows the regulating device according to the invention. The diagrammatically illustrated rotor 4 is coupled to a generator 12 producing electrical power which depends on the wind speed and thus the wind power. The ac voltage generated in the generator 12 can firstly be rectified and then converted into an ac voltage which is of a frequency corresponding to the network frequency.~~

The network voltage is ascertained at a location in the network 6 (Figure 1) by means of a voltage sensor (not shown). An optimum generator voltage U_{ref} (see Figure 2) is calculated in dependence on the ascertained network voltage, possibly by means of a microprocessor which is shown in Figure 4. The generator voltage U_{actual} is then regulated to the desired voltage value U_{ref} by means of the regulating device. That regulation of the generator voltage provides for regulation of the electrical power which is delivered by the generator 12 to a consumer, in the illustrated embodiment being the network 6, and which is fed into the network 6. By virtue of a feed regulated in that way of the power delivered by the wind power installation, into the network, fluctuations in the network voltage in the network 6 can be avoided or considerably reduced.

The diagram illustrated in Figure 3 shows the relationship between the power which is entered on the ordinate and which is delivered by the wind power installation and the network voltage which is plotted on the abscissa. If the network voltage differs only little from its reference value which is between the voltage values U_{min} and U_{max} then a uniform level of

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power is delivered to the network by the generator, corresponding to the upper straight portion of the curve (straight line parallel to the abscissa). If the network voltage rises further and exceeds a value which is defined by the point P1, the power fed into the network is reduced. When the value U_{max} is reached, then the power fed into the network is equal to zero (point P2). Even in the case where there is a high level of wind power, no power is fed into the network at point P2. If the wind power falls sharply, then only a reduced amount of power can still be fed into the network. Even if no further power is delivered on the part of the wind power converter, the latter - although without delivering power - continues to be operated so that power delivery can always be effected as soon as the mains voltage has again assumed a value between U_{min} and U_{max} .

Figure 4 shows essential components of the control and regulating arrangement 10 in Figure 1. The control and regulating arrangement 10 has a rectifier 16 in which the ac voltage produced in the generator is rectified. A frequency converter 18 connected to the rectifier 16 converts the initially rectified dc voltage into an ac voltage which is fed into the network 6 by way of the lines L1, L2 and L3, in the form of a three-phase ac voltage. The frequency converter 18 is controlled by means of a microcomputer 20 which is part of the overall regulating device. For that purpose the microprocessor 20 is coupled to the frequency converter 18. The input parameters for regulation of the voltage with which the electrical power afforded by the wind power installation 2 is fed into the network 6 are the current network voltage U , the network frequency f , the electrical power P of the generator, the reactive power factor $\cos\phi$ and the power gradient dP/dt . Regulation in accordance with the invention of the voltage to be fed into the network is implemented in the microprocessor 20.

Figure 5 shows the variation in respect of time of the voltages and currents of the three phases of the network 6.